





# The Daily Union Vedette.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9th, 1864.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The length of this excellent document precluded us from noticing it in yesterday's paper. While recommending it to the careful perusal of all our readers, it may be profitable to touch briefly on its salient points, as well as correct typographical errors which were unavoidable in a first print.

The whole document is a masterly and very clear statement of the condition of the country, without any attempt at the ornate or spread eagle style much in vogue with modern writers. Plain and homely, considered as a literary composition, as the author itself, a strong common sense and a hopeful patriotism pervades the entire Message.

The President opens with a brief statement of our foreign relations which he declares to be "reasonably satisfactory," followed by a running review of our intercourse with other nations during the past year. He speaks approvingly and encouragingly of the two great inter-oceanic telegraph lines which are soon to unite us with Europe and Asia. Without indulging in useless whims over the bad faith of European monarchies in rushing to the rescue of the rebels, by acknowledging in them maritime belligerent rights. The Message in several parts contains quiet bits of sarcasm which will strike home to France and England and plainly show them that our Chief Magistrate is neither ignorant of their bad faith to a friendly government, nor unmindful of the evil effect of their quasi neutrality, but real if not open sympathy with the rebellion. Referring to the re-opening of certain rebel ports now in our possession, and the increased facilities given to commerce, the President with quiet sarcasm sends a pointed shaft when he says:

It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers with the right they now enjoy would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are and always have been of ships, ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time, in their efforts under favor of that privilege to embroil our country in foreign wars.

In consequence of the late repeated attacks on our frontier by rebels from the Canada border, notice has been given to the "Imperial Government" that at the end of the stipulated six months the United States will hold themselves in readiness to increase their naval armament on the Lakes. While paying a just tribute to the friendly feeling of the Canadian authorities, he just intimates, without actually saying it, that the home government may not be so warm in its endeavors to respect our rights.

Then comes a gratifying statement of our financial affairs, which is a complete official answer to the cavillings of Copperheads and the exaggerated statement of August Belmont, that our debt exceeded three thousand millions of dollars. The figures show that if the war were to continue another year, viz: until the 1st of July 1865, the whole debt would be \$2,243,690,489 49, not quite two thousand two hundred and fifty millions.

In another column we re-print the financial statement to correct evident errors in our yesterday's publication of the Message.

The President speaks approvingly of the National Banking System. Already there have been established 584 National Banks, which are destined soon to take the place of private and State institutions. A very brief synopsis of the reports of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Interior is given, as also of the other Cabinet officers.

On the subject of the war the Message touches briefly on the progress of our arms since the adjournment of Congress. Our lines and positions have not only been maintained, but our armies have steadily advanced, liberating the States in the rear. Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States, which have produced fair crops. As a signal evidence of our power not only to main-

tain ourselves, but to crush our every vestige of rebellion, the President, with modest phrase, thus refers to the most wonderful military movement of this or any other age:

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year, is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy and yet to detach a well-appointed army to move on such an expedition, the result is not being known. Confidence is reposed in it is not here indulged.

We have only space to call attention to the figures produced by the Message on the subject of our voting population, which prove beyond all cavil our ability to conduct the war indefinitely, should that be necessary to re-establish the Union in all its integrity. It will excite the surprise of many, that during the four years of desolating civil war, our voting population has actually increased instead of having been diminished by the slaughter of battle fields.

The Message enumerates the States regularly holding elections, both now and in 1865, and shows that they cast at the late elections 3,952,011, to which is to be added the 33,762 voters of the new States of Kansas and Nevada, making an aggregate of 4,015,773 against the 3,870,222 cast by the same States in 1860, showing an actual increase in our voting population of 145,555. Without these figures, thus officially given, one could hardly credit the fact, and we commend them to those of our Mormon friends who are so persistent in insisting that the war is carrying off all our men, to leave the women and the land as the inheritance of the Saints of these salty regions.

With such a statement of our financial and military position, and the number of men upon whom to call for aid against rebellion, the President may well say that we can continue the war indefinitely, without even the prospect of exhaustion.

**CORRECTION OF THE FIGURES.**—Yesterday we had only space to call attention to the palpable errors in the financial statement of the President's Message. Below we re-publish the entire paragraph, with such corrections as are evident on the face. Of course in reproducing by telegraph so many figures, errors will necessarily occur, but we think those given below are as near correct as can be had until the message, as printed in the New York or Washington papers, shall reach us:

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The requisition of the last session of Congress has been fully effected, the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effects of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and balance in Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were \$1,394,796,007 62, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were \$1,298,056,101 89, leaving a balance in the Treasury, as shown by warrants of \$96,739,905 73. Deduct from these the amount of the principal and public debt redeemed, and the amount of issue in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the treasury were: receipts, \$884,076,646 77; disbursements, \$865,234,087 86 which leaves a balance in the treasury of \$18,842,558 91. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, \$162,316,152 99; from lands, \$588,333 29; from direct taxes, \$475,648 96; from internal revenue, \$109,741,134 10; from miscellaneous sources, \$47,571,413 10, and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including the former balance, \$623,443 929 13. There were disbursed for civil service, \$27,505,599 46; for pensions and Indians, \$7,517,930 97; for navy department, \$60,791,842 97; for interest of public debt, \$53,685,421 09—making an aggregate of \$865,234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the treasury of \$18,842,558 91, as before stated. For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the monies required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

## BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

New York, Dec. 7th.

We have to-day some additional items from rebel sources, showing how the fright at Sherman's approach to the sea coast is spreading in Georgia and South Carolina. All officials, civil and military, have issued fierce and feverish proclamations, calling on every male, old and young, who was able to shoulder a musket, to immediately report for duty. The mayors of Savannah and Charleston, as well as the rebel army officers commanding these places, issued before their already terrified community, documents of this character, probably by this means adding considerably to the panic. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, issued three more proclamations on the crisis. But in Charleston, according to the Republican, even these stirring papers don't bring out citizens, for it appears that the military guard has to go around town and drag them out of their hiding places.

Gen. Dick Taylor has been assigned to the command of all Alabama and Georgia reserves, with his headquarters at Savannah.

The Macon Telegraph of Nov. 25th, says: Sherman's situation is daily growing more precarious, and we may confidently hope for his complete overthrow and destruction. The Central road is said to be entirely destroyed between Griswoldville and McIntire.

Detroit, Dec. 7th.

Information of the most positive character that a raid upon this city is being organized by rebel refugees in Canada, has been received by the civil and military authorities here. Col. Hill, military commander, in a note to Maj. Barker, recommends that immediate measures be taken to organize and arm a regiment of militia for local protection. A large number of special policemen have been enrolled, and active measures are otherwise being taken to protect the city.

Nashville, Dec. 6th.

Very little of interest has transpired to-day. A flag of truce came in during the day bearing a letter from Hood, requesting an exchange of prisoners. Those captured by us having been sent North, the request could not be granted. A body of rebels attacked block houses 6 and 7, near Murfreesboro, yesterday. The garrisons fought gallantly until reinforcements arrived from Murfreesboro, when the rebels were driven off in confusion, leaving six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

Everything is quiet at the front to-day. Hood's headquarters is said to be at Brentwood, six miles from the city, on the pike. The rebels are entrenching themselves and have taken possession of a hill near Hyde Ferry, and are planting a battery. There has been heavy cannonading since 4 p. m. to-day; our guns being engaged in shelling the rebels to prevent them planting batteries.

Louisville, Dec. 6th.

A Nashville special says the rebels lost ten General officers in the battle at Franklin; among whom was Gen's Gavan and Quarles. Cheatham escaped capture only by the fleetness of his horse. The steamers Prima Donna, Prairie State and Magnet, were captured yesterday by the rebels on the Cumberland, and recaptured to-day by the gunboat Coronado.

New York, Dec. 7th.

The Times special says Rosecrans has been relieved of his command, also Gen. Steele. Senator Grimes has been put at the head of the Senate Naval Committee and Senator Sherman at the head of the Finance Committee.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, on the 5th, says picket firing was kept up with daily casualties. The most stringent orders are issued against holding intercourse with the enemy, or exchanging newspapers with them. The steamship Fulton, specially detailed, will leave to-morrow with a heavy mail for Sherman's army. She goes under sealed orders, as the exact point of Sherman's arrival on the coast is not yet divulged.

The steamer Golden City left Panama on the 24th ult., for San Francisco.

The Herald says: Information was lately received that Dr. Gwynn has obtained from Maximilian, through the influence of the Emperor Napoleon, a commission as Governor General of Sonora, with authority to induce immigration to settle the country. The Herald thinks this a preliminary step to establishing a French colony on the Pacific coast.

New York, Dec. 7th.

The Commercial's special says: A caucus of Republican Senators will decide to-morrow whether Hale or Grimes shall be Chairman of the Naval Committee. Chase will take his seat on the

Bench of the Supreme Court to-morrow. Prisoners captured on the steamer Salvador are still on board the gunboat Lancaster.

Recent Brazilian papers contain copies of an order issued by that government, that all ports of the country be shut against the Washingtons for violating the neutral laws at Bahia.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 5th, gives particulars of the capture of the blockade runner Vixen by the gunboat Rhode Island. The Vixen is a new steamer on her first voyage, is English built and of faultless model, and equipped with horizontal engines. Previous to her coming in contact with the Rhode Island she had been pursued by two steamers and out ran both. During the chase the Vixen ran fourteen knots, but was gained upon by the Rhode Island. Her wheels turned so rapidly as to throw off the buckets and disable the boat. The Rhode Island towed her to Fortress Monroe. The Vixen is a splendid specimen of naval architecture. She is 225 feet in length, has two smoke stacks, two masts, schooner rigged, and has a large crew numbering 400 men, and their Captain is an officer in the English navy.

Letters from the Army of the Potomac contain no news. The quietest prevailed along our lines at the latest dates.

The Macon Messenger of the 23d says of the cavalry fight at Walnut Creek: "The enemy had four pieces of artillery, variously estimated at from five to 8,000 men commanded by Kilpatrick. An artillery fire was opened and kept up briskly for about two hours without loss on our side. Their shooting was not creditable. During the fight Capt. Hafford, of the 10th Ohio regiment, with a very few men who had crossed the creek, made a daring charge on our artillery, when his horse was shot and the Captain captured. There are about the only incidents of this second attack on our city. All the injury done in the immediate vicinity was the burning of the mill and injuring a few hundred yards of the railroad. It was a very feeble demonstration and evidently without effecting or accomplishing anything."

The Savannah Republican of the 28th says Gov. Brown must be resolved to drive Sherman out of Georgia by proclamations. The Macon Telegraph of the 28th contains three of these manifestoes from his excellency.

The Macon Telegraph of the 28th says: We noticed on the street yesterday a wagon containing exactly six sticks of pine wood, for which thirty dollars was demanded.

A Selma dispatch says the Georgia militia are turned over to the Confederate service.

The Charleston Republican of the 30th says: The guard is busy on the streets picking up stragglers, and all the able bodied population are converted into soldiers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7th.

At a large meeting of the merchants of this city to-day, resolutions were adopted presenting the name of Jno. W. Forney as a candidate from Pennsylvania for a position in the Cabinet, in the event of reconstruction. Delegations of Pennsylvanians have gone to Washington to urge the appointment of Forney as Secretary of the Interior, in the event of Judge Usher going upon the Bench, or as Secretary of the Navy, in case Welles should accept the Embassy to France.

Washington, Dec. 7th.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to arrange the standing committees. These will remain nearly as they were during the last session of the Senate. Vacancies are being filled. Senator Sherman is to be Chairman of the committee on finance. With the view to harmony between the committee on naval affairs and the naval department, a change of Chairman to supercede Senator Hale, is suggested. This question will not be decided until the caucus meet again to-morrow.

Washington, Dec. 7.

A bill was introduced in the House on Tuesday, by Thad Stevens, to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for greater value than their real current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than thereon specified, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On motion of Blaine, of Maine, a vote of reference was reconsidered to-day, and the bill laid on the table. Cole, of California, introduced a bill for the establishment of the ocean steamship service between the United States and China.

Chicago, Dec. 8th.

In connection with the subject of increased tax and the necessity of providing additional revenue from ordinary sources, the Secy of the Treasury in his report, calls attention to our public domain, especially to that portion of it

abounding in precious and other minerals, which, by the policy of the Government, has been preserved to the nation. He hopes Congress may be able to devise some mode by which these lands may be made available to an extent in some measure proportionate with their yearly production. As to foreign loans he says the possible benefit to be derived is not deemed sufficient to overbalance other and opposing considerations, and does not believe that patriotic people, struggling for national existence, would possess of means, should be compelled to adopt a measure so fraught with injurious consequences, as an issue of paper money beyond the limits prescribed. The question, however, is one for that people to decide. They have pronounced for the continuance of the until its great object shall be accomplished, and in unmistakable terms for their further to determine whether the necessary means shall be furnished by way of loans and the circulation be restrained within the strict limits, or whether they will prefer to endure the evils or exorbitant prices with the loss of credit in the present, and a debt of colossal magnitude entailed upon the future.

New York, Dec. 8th.

The Herald's special says: In addition to the admissions of Richmond papers of the 5th that Gen. Sherman's main army reached Millen, the authorities have information of unquestionable reliability, that Sherman's main army has already passed Millen without a battle and without expenditure of any ammunition, except what was used in two or three skirmishes of detachments who are already reported as having passed Millen. There is no opportunity for the rebel force to intercept his march to the coast, where supplies for his army will arrive simultaneously with it. The complete success of Sherman's great enterprise is now beyond a doubt, and it has been demonstrated that all that remains of the army of the rebellion is comprised in the armies of Hood and Lee, both of which will soon be rendered powerless.

The Richmond Examiner of the 3th says: Sherman's army passed Millen without entering the town. The column which had been lingering for some time in the neighborhood of Macon has left the country and gone off. We are unable to say where the main body is, but presume it is the column which is said to have passed Millen. Neither can it say where the main body is going, but believes Sherman is making all speed for Brunswick, on the coast, and may reach there with some of his army, but before he reaches Blue Water he will have to fight one or two general actions. If any rate the campaign is drawing to a close, and the end will be Sherman reaching the coast, or his defeat, or perhaps, surrender at some point where he is.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th, says: It is not known where Sherman is. It is not clear he has yet reached Millen, though the fact is assumed. At 4 p. m., last Friday, the telegraph operator at Millen announced that Sherman was within four miles of that place. Nothing has been heard from there since. He had been within twenty miles of Millen for the last week. A Savannah report of the 1st says the whereabouts of Sherman's main body has been satisfactorily ascertained, and his movements yesterday indicated anything but a decision of purpose as to his destination, and the signs are that many people who have been alarmed at the idea of his taking them in his line of march, will be agreeably disappointed.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 30th, says: It must be confessed that for the past week Sherman has successfully acted the part of an artful dodger, confounding all calculations and exciting general apprehension by his eccentric movements. Reports show that he is moving to the Savannah river, and he may turn upon Augusta and seek to force his way through South Carolina, or he may push for Savannah or Brunswick.

The Chronicle of the 1st says: It is reported that a party of Sherman's scouts visited Demoras Ferry on the Savannah river, on Sunday, and remained some time in that vicinity taking observations. It was thought by many that Sherman will endeavor to cross the Savannah river at that point.

The Savannah News of the 29th, says: Sherman seems to be making no progress. He is no nearer the coast than he was several days ago, and appears to be hesitating and acting as though caught in a bad box, and don't know how to get out, and is afraid to go forward and cannot go back. His men and animals are tired, and "hungry," with our forces gradually closing in around him. All these things excite the warmest hopes of his utter destruction.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 30th says: It is generally conceded that



Sherman is avoiding both Augusta and Macon, and has gone on his winding way through Savannah, Brunswick and Port Royal.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 1st says: Wheeler was still fighting the Federals on Wednesday, but the result is not known. When Wheeler struck Kilpatrick's raiders at Big Creek, they killed over 300 horses to prevent them falling into Wheeler's hands.

The Richmond Despatch of the 5th says: Dick Taylor has been put in command of the rebel cavalry operating against Sherman.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 30th says: It is rumored that Wheeler, in a fight at Waynesboro, captured over 2,000 prisoners. The Constitutionalist, however, says the Yankee cavalry with whom Wheeler fought numbered 150.

The Richmond Whig says: The rebels at Griswoldville captured the breastworks from the Yankees. The Macon Telegraph says they charged through an open field to within fifty yards of the works, then withdrew. Hardee, under date at Grapewinville, the 2d, claimed that he repulsed Foster on the railroad at that point; also a force of marines under Admiral Dahlgreen, at Coosa-watchie.

The Richmond Despatch says: It is now believed that Sherman's objective point is Darien, and he has massed his forces to march there. This is near the mouth of the Altamaha, fifty miles south of Savannah.

The Richmond Whig says: The Yankees appropriated over 2,000 horses and mules in Glascock and Warren counties.

The Tribune's special says: Merritt's expedition to Loudon Valley returned with 2,000 head of cattle and 1,000 head of sheep, besides some horses. The whole valley has been stripped of stock for at least five miles each side the pike. All barns containing hay and other forage was burned in that portion of the valley made a rendezvous for Mosby's men. The raid was to deprive guerrillas of their supplies, and it has been pretty effectual in doing so. It appears that the country west of the mountains abounds in everything just as it did before the war, the people having realized but little of the effects of the rebellion. The message of Gov. Brown to the Georgia Legislature is published. The Gov. takes as strong ground against the recommendation of Jeff Davis to the rebel Congress to repeal the exemption of all classes and vest in him direction to detail such persons as he may think fit to pursue the exempted profession. He shows that no man could carry on any business whatever without the consent of Davis, and the liberty of the people would be entirely destroyed.

Denver City, Dec. 8th. Detachments of the 1st and 3d Colorado cavalry, under Col. Chivington, had a fight with the Indians near Ft. Lyon, and killed between 400 and 500 Indians, and captured about 500 ponies and mules. The chiefs Black Kettle, White Antelope and Little Rob were killed. The Indians were about 900 strong. Our loss is 9 killed and 38 wounded. The troops are still pursuing the savages.

Nashville, Dec. 7th. Matters at the front present no change from that of several days past. There was less cannonading to-day than usual. A rebel battery is established on the bluff, fourteen miles down the river. Last night seven gunboats went down and engaged the batteries without dislodging them from their position. The boats returned to-day, and one of them was considerably damaged. A reconnaissance was made to-day by our forces between the Lebanon and Natchez pike, and after proceeding a short distance the enemy was discovered in considerable force. Our two charges upon the hill which they occupied and drove them off. Two or three men were killed and a number wounded.

Yesterday's Nashville Press says: Shelling the rebel lines and their working parties was kept up on the 6th, but hardly so vigorously or persistently as the day before. Forest with his command is said to be across the Cumberland. We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but give it as we hear it. The impression gains strength among both soldiers and citizens that the Confederates are evacuating. If this be so, the march on Kentucky may be said to have commenced. We think it quite possible, and indeed probable.

### Local Matters.

The late storms have played serious havoc in our Camp. The "mess house" of the teamsters and employees in the Quartermaster department has become a total wreck—the roof having made a general "cave in" of it, and the sides are merely waiting for another dash of rain to wilt them. Several of the houses in the laundress row have been flooded and rendered almost untenable; and traveling about in the mud, snow and water, reminded us of '61 in California, on a small scale.

Messrs. Lee & Shoebridge, in anticipation of the coming holidays, and the gifts usually purchased and distributed, have opened a large stock of fancy goods, notions, etc., at their store on Main street.

Col. Chivington, with the 1st and 3d Colorado Cavalry, has whipped the Indians badly, killing 500 and three noted chiefs, and capturing 500 ponies and mules.

## HURRAH FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!

LEE & SHOEBRIDGE, Main Street, SALT LAKE CITY.

Have just received from the East and opened a Splendid Stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Oysters, Fruit, Candles.

CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO,

CIGARS, FANCY PIPES,

Palm, German, Castile & Fancy Soap,

Notions, Dye Stuffs, Boots,

Shoes, Hats,

STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC.

—ALSO—

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS

N. B.—The Provision and General Outfitting Business will be conducted at the old stand of S. J. LEES, by the new firm. 69-1m

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.

(On the San Francisco plan.)

South west corner, Main & 2d South Temple St.

SALT LAKE CITY.

STEELE, ROGERS & CO., Proprietors.

WE are now prepared to accommodate all those who extend to us their patronage.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

From 5 1/2 A. M. to 2 1/2 P. M. Our tables will be always supplied with the

Best the Market Affords.

Ball parties accommodated on the short-notice.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL.

State Street, Salt Lake City.

One and a-half blocks south of Theater.

THE subscriber having leased, re-modeled and fitted up in good style the house of E. M. East, is now fully prepared to accommodate any number of guests with first class

Boarding and Lodging.

The table will be always supplied with the Best the market affords.

37 Pleasant rooms, clean and comfortable beds, etc. M. MASTERS & MASON, Proprietors.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—AT—

SIEGEL & CO.'S

CLOTHING HALL,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.,

Great Salt Lake City.

WE have on hand the most complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

Ready Made Clothing

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ever brought into this Territory, consisting of

every variety of

OVER-COATS (with and without Capes)

DRESS COATS OF ALL STYLES,

PANTS,

VESTS,

SHIRTS,

HATS,

CAPS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

BLANKETS, ETC.

together with a splendid assortment of notions of all kinds, which we will sell at prices that will

DEFY COMPETITION,

in order to make room for more

GOODS ON THE ROAD.

Liberal advantages offered to

Country Dealers.

Remember the place

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.

SIEGEL & CO.

SWEET, OH!

THE undersigned will attend to the cleaning of chimneys at the shortest possible notice.

Orders left at the second house east of 10th Ward School House, will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM HURD.

## GILBERT & SONS,

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Groceries,

Provisions,

Clothing,

Hardware,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Stationery,

School Books,

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

All kinds Preserves, Pickles and Canned Fruits.

Coats,

Pants,

Vests,

Hats,

Caps,

Boots,

Shoes,

Gloves,

Handkerchiefs,

And a Splendid Assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Also: a Large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Silks,

Lawns,

Cambrics,

Calicoes,

Checks,

Chambrays,

Flannels,

Shawls,

Ribbons,

Laces,

Hose,

And a well selected assortment of

Fancy, and Toilet Articles,

Such as

Hair Brushes,

Tooth Brushes,

Flesh Brushes,

Nail Brushes,

Coarse and

Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of

Pomades and Perfumeries.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Remember the place, next door to the Salt Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

GILBERT & SONS.

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Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

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## ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

N. S. RANSOFF & CO.

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WE INVITE INSPECTION.

GOODS

N. B.—Purchasers will have

their Meats sent to any part

of the City

FREE OF CHARGE!

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N. B.—Purchasers will have

their Meats sent to any part

of the City

FREE OF CHARGE!



**KILLED BY A GRIZZLY.**—Mr. B. H. Baird, of Jackson county, Ogn., was killed by a grizzly bear while out deer hunting on Grave Creek. The following particulars are from the *Sentinel*:

"On the morning of the 27th of Oct., about sunrise, Mr. Baird started in pursuit of game, taking his faithful dog Rover, with him. He proceeded about one mile and a half, when his dog bayed three grizzly bears in their bed. Mr. Baird got within fifteen yards of them, and shot the largest one, only wounding it. The bear pitched at Mr. Baird, who ran about two hundred yards, when the bear caught him and knocked his gun about six feet from him. Getting loose from the bear, he sprang to the limb of a tree, the bear passing under and hitting his feet, went a short distance down the hill, when he stopped to fight the dog. Mr. B. got his gun, reloaded it, and shot the bear the second time. The bear now came at him more furiously than before, and knocked the gun out of his hand the second time. Mr. B. swung around a bush to keep out of the bear's reach, drew one of his butcher knives and stabbed the bear in the belly. The bear struck him several severe blows, knocking his knife out of his hand. Mr. B. then drew his second knife, when the bear seized his hand in which he held the knife, causing him to drop it. The bear now got the better of Mr. B., getting him down, biting him in the face, cutting several severe gashes on the left side, tearing out his right eye, and also tearing off all the right side of his face.

It bit several large holes in his side; in fact bit him nearly all over his body, down to his boots. The bear now turned to fight the dog, that had saved Mr. B. from having been killed on the spot. The bear and the dog then rolled down the hill some distance, still fighting, when Mr. B. gathered up his gun, two knives, the rope with which he had been leading his dog, and started for Mr. Michael's cabin, distant about one mile and a half, where he arrived, much exhausted, about 10 o'clock a. m., and was assisted into the house, when he related the melancholy event to Mr. McDonough. Being conscious that he could not long survive, he spoke of his family, and his desire to see them before he died. He was reconciled to meet his death, and spoke of a future happiness. He died about 9 o'clock p. m. of the same day. Mrs. Baird was sent for and hastened with all possible speed the distance of eighteen miles, over a very rough, hilly road, but arrived about five minutes too late to see her husband alive. He was bro't home and buried near his farm, some four miles north of Rogue river, near the stage road. He leaves a wife and sixteen children, eight of whom are but young, and live at home.

"Mr. Bouter, father wants you to come over to our house and preach a funeral." "A funeral! Who is dead, my little son?" "My little brother sir." "Ah, how, old was he?" "He wasn't no old, sir—he died a bornin'!"

"Wife," said a man, looking for a boot-jack, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours but I don't."

**WANTED.**  
A good second hand Melodeon, from four to five Octavo. Any person having a Melodeon, in good order, and wishing to dispose of the same for a liberal price, can do so by applying at the *Valerian Office* or to Mr. L. W. A. Cole, Carrier. A liberal price will be paid.  
W. S. Terms Cash. n284

**BINGHAM CANNON.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons owning interests in Bingham Canon, that a meeting will be held at Messrs Miller, Benton & Co.'s mill, at the junction of Carr Fork, on Friday, Dec. 16th, 1894, for the purpose of revising the B-Laws of West Mountain Mining District, and electing a resident of the Canon for Recorder.  
M. S. STICKNEY,  
Deputy Recorder.  
n284

**NEW STORE! NEW STORE!!**

**ELLIS & BROTHERS.**  
Have just received a full and complete assortment of

**General Merchandise,**  
consisting in part of  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
**MILLINERY GOODS IN VARIETY,**  
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,  
Embroideries of all descriptions,  
Cassimere and Berage Shawls,  
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes,  
Yankee Notions, etc., etc.

Also, a full assortment of Gentlemen's  
**Ready Made Clothing,**

**Gent's Furnishing Goods,**  
Hats and Caps of all prices and qualities,  
Boots and shoes of the best manufacture,  
California blankets of various shades,  
Straw matting, Window shades, etc.

And a full and complete assortment of  
**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY**

Rope of all sizes, Glass and Queens  
ware, Stationery and Blank  
Books, Dye Stuffs, etc.,

All of which we offer for sale, wholesale and  
retail, at prices cheaper than the cheapest, tak-  
ing as our motto

**Small Profits and Quick Sales.**

One of our firm residing in the market city,  
our facilities are such that we shall constantly  
be in receipt of new goods, which we will en-  
deavor always to purchase with an eye open to  
the requirements and to the advantage of this  
community.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and  
we assure you that you will be satisfied.

Polliteness, strict attention, and Accommoda-  
tion to Customers, will always be the order of  
the day.

**All kinds of Produce taken in  
exchange for Goods.**

Our place of business is on the west side of  
East Temple street, (Main street.)

ELLIS & BROTHERS.

Ben. Holladay, } W. L. Halsey,  
New York. } G. S. L. City.

**HOLLADAY & HALSEY,  
BANKERS.**

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great  
Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

**GOLD DUST AND COIN.**

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.  
Cash paid for Govern't Vouchers.  
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency  
sold on

New York,  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
Virginia City, Idaho,  
Denver City, Colorado,  
Atchinson, Kansas,  
Portland, Oregon and  
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for  
sale.

**FROM THE EASTERN MARKET!**

**JUST RECEIVED**

**A SPLENDID STOCK OF**

**GOODS!!**

**VARIETY TOO GREAT**

**TO**

**WALKER BROS.**

**THE  
DAILY UNION VEDETTE**

**Book, Card and Job  
PRINTING  
OFFICE,**

**CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERR.**

**THE PIONEER**

**DAILY NEWSPAPER**

**PRINTING OFFICE**

**—OF—**

**UTAH TERRITORY.**

Having lately received a large and complete

**Assortment of Job Type,**

**—AND—**

**Printing Material**

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

**PLAIN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL**

**PRINTING,**

**SUCH AS**

**POSTERS,**

**HAND BILLS,**

**BALL-TICKETS,**

**LETTER HEADS,**

**MINING CERTIFICATES,**

**PROGRAMMES,**

**WAY-BILLS,**

**CIRCULARS,**

**CHECKS,**

**DRAFTS,**

**NOTES,**

**CARDS,**

**ETC., ETC.**

And can successfully compete in price, style, and  
promptness with any establishment west of the  
Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains,  
and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

**ORDERS SOLICITED.**

Specimens of work may be  
seen at the "Daily Union Vedette,"  
Printing Office, Camp Douglas.

**FREIGHT TO THE MINES!**

**FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!**

**Freight to Bannack City!**

**Freight to Boise City!**

**Freight to Idaho City!**

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any  
amount of Transportation, for

**ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,**

Either by

**Mule or Ox Teams,**

To the above, or other points, with

**Safety and Dispatch,**

And upon

**REASONABLE TERMS.**

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first  
door south of Hotel entrance.

**HOWARD LIVINGSTON.**  
September 24, 1894. n314

**MULES.**

I have Fifty Head of

**Large, Young, and Well Broke**

**AMERICAN MULES,**

Which I will exchange for

**WHEAT,  
BARLEY,  
OATS,  
FLOUR  
OR HAY.**

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first  
door south of Hotel entrance.

**HOWARD LIVINGSTON.**  
November 24, 1894. n314

**OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.**

TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TERR., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

**United States Mail**

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage,  
East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

**GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE**

BETWEEN

Atchinson, Kansas, and Placerville,  
California.

And a perfect line of communication between the

**ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS**

The coaches of this line are

**Neat and Commodious,**

And special attention is paid to the comfort and  
convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.

is made

**INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;**

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville,  
Sacramento and San Francisco,  
making the through trip

**INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS.**

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

**EVERY DAY,**

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

H. S. RUMFELD, Agent.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1894. n314

**OVERLAND STAGE LINE.**

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

**Atlantic and Pacific States.**

This Line is now running

**DAILY COACHES**

In connection with the

**OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,**

To and from Atchison, Kansas, Nebraska City  
and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake  
City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave  
every morning at ten o'clock.

**A Treasure and Freight Express**

Carried weekly between

**SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NE-  
BRASKA CITY.**

In charge of the most Competent and Trust-  
worthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

**TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,**

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express mat-  
ter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City,  
Montana, via East Bannack City. Also, a

**TRI-WEEKLY LINE**

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake  
City, via Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, 5 days.

Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 12

JO. S. ROBINSON, Agent.